

## LODGE CAUSES ANGER

## Amendment to Foraker Resolution Resented.

## EXPECTED TO SPEAK MONDAY

Fate of Amendment in Doubt—Question of Guilt of Negro Troops Obscured for Time Being—Secretary of Brownsville Board of Trade, Now Here, Talks of Riot.

Senator Lodge's amendment to the Foraker resolution, providing for a further investigation of the Brownsville affair, has stirred up a hornet's nest. Republican Senators, who say the offering of the amendment has placed them in an embarrassing position, are angry with Mr. Lodge because he did not inform them of his intention. Had he done so, they say, it would have been possible to hold informal Republican conferences, and arrive at some agreement satisfactory to all parties. Now, however, it is not plain how a vote will be avoided.

The friends of the administration in the Senate, on the other hand, are elated over the coup which they say the Massachusetts Senator executed in offering the amendment, the effect of which, if adopted, will be to put the Senate on record as declaring that in discharging the negro soldiers the President acted within his legal and constitutional rights as Commander-in-Chief of the army. The adoption of the Foraker resolution, with the Lodge amendment included, would leave to the Military Affairs Committee only the determination of the facts.

To Speak Monday.

Pursuant to the agreement made Thursday, by which the Foraker resolution, with the Lodge amendment, was to be taken up on Monday, it is expected that Senator Lodge will make, if adopted, his amendment that day. Senator Foraker has already made it plain that the amendment is not acceptable to him, and it is certain that other members of the majority will join him in opposing its adoption. For the time being, at least, the question of whether the negro troops were responsible for the outrage at Brownsville will be made subordinate to the matter of whether the President has authority, under the Constitution and the law, to dismiss persons in the military service without a court-martial.

It is said that Senator Lodge informed one of his intimates of the contents of the amendment, those acquainted with all the circumstances leading up to the offering of the amendment are in a position to understand the resentment which has since been shown by some of Mr. Lodge's colleagues. The feeling among Republican Senators over the matter was not satisfactory before, and this latest development is such as to make a family quarrel all the more likely.

The belief that the Foraker resolution will be adopted is still general, but there is no such unanimity of opinion as to the fate of the Lodge amendment. The relations between the President and some of the Republican Senators is daily becoming more and more strained as a result of the Brownsville case, and whatever more the President does in the matter seems certain that the harmony already existing in the Republican ranks will be added to.

Brownsville Citizen Talks.

John Bannan, secretary of the board of trade at Brownsville, is in Washington. He expressed the opinion yesterday that the investigation now being made by Assistant Attorney General Purdy would result in establishing the guilt of the negro troops.

"They were discharged without honor by the President, and properly so," said Mr. Bannan. "There is a negro saloon keeper in Brownsville who was formerly in the army, although not in the Twenty-fifth. It is known positively that he is in possession of the names of thirteen negro soldiers who took part in the riot. The offenders told him of their part in the affair, and he in turn informed some of his white neighbors. He went before the grand jury, but did not tell all he knew, it is said, because it is generally believed in Brownsville if he had divulged his knowledge of the guilt of the men he would have been 'shot to pieces.' He has been terrorized into the belief that if he told what he knew of the riot he would be in jeopardy. I have no doubt Mr. Purdy will get this man's testimony, if assurances are given that his person shall be safeguarded."

## NO LIQUOR FOR MINORS.

## Law Proposed to Prevent Procuring Intoxicants for Youth.

Senator Gallinger has introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to procure or procure for or sell, give, or assist in procuring or giving intoxicating liquor to minors in the District of Columbia.

Under existing law it is unlawful for any person licensed to sell liquor to sell or give it to minors. The proposed law would prevent any one from giving liquor to minors. An exception is made for cases of illness or where a physician prescribes stimulants.

## General Street Extension Law.

Representative Penne has introduced, by request, a bill providing for the codification of laws relating to the widening, extension, and opening of streets in the District of Columbia. The measure embraces the assessment plan of changing streets and empowers the District government to take up street rearrangements, and proceed to condemn property for such purposes, with the proviso that where assessed benefits may not be found by the jury to exceed the damages the difference shall be provided for by appropriations.

## To Extend Streets.

Representative Allen introduced bills yesterday for the extension of Oak street, Mount Pleasant, from Center to Fourteenth street, and for widening Benning road, from Fifteenth street northeast, to Bladensburg avenue, to the Anacostia River, to 12th street. Provision is made for making the street wider, and where the needed land cannot be had by voluntary dedication, condemnation proceedings are authorized.

## Appropriation Bills Next Week.

Appropriation bills are expected to occupy the attention of the House of Representatives during the whole of next week. The Committee on Appropriations is about ready to report the fortifications bill, and the diplomatic and consular bill and the military bill are also practically ready to be presented to the House by Messrs. Cullum and Hull, the chairmen, respectively, of the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Military Affairs.

## A Forestry Building.

Representative Wallace, of Arkansas, introduced in the House yesterday a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to select a site for a building to be occupied by the Bureau of Forestry. The main purpose of the building, as set out in the bill, is to provide a laboratory where may be tested the strength of woods and various other properties. The limit of cost named for ground and building is \$50,000.

## CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House discussed the omnibus bill reported by the Committee on War Claims and adjourned to Monday without acting on it. In the course of the debate Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, severely criticized the government for its handling of claims against it.

## POLICE NEED FURNITURE.

## Old Articles on Hand Not Fit for Use in New Court.

Representative F. H. Gillett, chairman of the subcommittee on the District of Columbia, will recommend to the committee an additional appropriation for furniture for the new Police Court, according to Judge L. G. Kimball. In a letter to the Commissioners Judge Kimball states that it has been agreed that the furniture on hand is inadequate, and that most of it is not fit for use in the new building.

It was suggested that out of the \$1,200 remaining unexpended of the \$6,000 appropriation, sufficient new furniture be purchased to temporarily enable the court to move into the new building, and that everything else be allowed to await the additional appropriation. Judge Kimball says that arrangements will be made for removal to the new building at the earliest possible moment.

## VAST DOMAIN WITHDRAWN

## Near a Hundred Million Acres in Six Months.

Report Shows Areas Set Apart for Forest Reservations, Irrigation Purposes, and as Coal Lands.

Pursuant to the provisions of a resolution of December 13, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives a description of public lands which have been withdrawn from entry filing or selection since July 1, 1906, furnished him by J. F. Pollock, Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office. Mr. Pollock states that, under orders of the Secretary of July 26, October 19, 15, 17, and 31, and November 14, 1906, as modified by order of December 17, 1906, 84,353,690 acres were withdrawn from coal entry.

On these lands the Director of the Geological Survey had reported that "workable coal is known to occur." In addition, all public lands in Alaska were withdrawn from coal entry. For irrigation projects 1,067,427 acres were withdrawn, and 27,842,821 acres withdrawn, except under the mineral law, for forest reservations.

The areas in acres of coal lands withdrawn by States are as follows: Utah, 3,644,800; Wyoming, 16,128,250; Colorado, 3,645,200; New Mexico, 8,231,300; Oregon, 1,106,520; North Dakota, 1,774,080; Montana, 1,532,000; Washington, 2,580,480.

For irrigation purposes: Oregon, 175,220 acres; Wyoming, 96,490; Nevada, 155,320; Montana, 280,544; North Dakota, 27,520; South Dakota, 63,552; Idaho, 27,520; Washington, 40.

Forest reservations: Arizona, 58,915 acres; California, 1,319,667; Colorado, 67,317; Florida, 2,690; Idaho, 7,794,306; Montana, 6,490,722; Nevada, 1,160,584; New Mexico, 2,061,962; Oregon, 3,544,238; Utah, 241,683; Washington, 2,407,100; Wyoming, 518,282.

## FRANKING PRIVILEGE COSTLY.

## Departments Have Mailed \$1,491,036 Worth of Matter in Six Months.

In the last six months the executive departments of the government have sent \$1,491,036 worth of matter through the mails. If paid for, this would have cost \$1,381,068. Postmaster General Cortelyou transmitted this information to the House yesterday to show how expensive the franking privilege is when it is only confined to the executive departments.

The statement does not include the tons and tons of matter that goes about the country in the mail bags through the efforts of Congressmen to disseminate their speeches and communicate with their constituents.

## DR. BARTHOLOMEW HONORED.

## Gets a Medal for Services in the Cause of Universal Peace.

Representative Richard Bartholdt, chairman of the American branch of the Interparliamentary Union, yesterday received, through Nicholas Murray Butler, a bronze medal, which he values most highly.

It came from Baron d'Estournelle de Constant, president-general of the council of the International Association for the Peace of the United States, and was the expression of the appreciation felt by the association of the services rendered by Mr. Bartholdt to the cause of universal peace.

## WOULD TEST SAFETY DEVICES.

## Interstate Commerce Commission Requests Necessary Authority.

The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday sent a request to Congress that it, or some other official body, be authorized to supervise and conduct experimental tests of such safety devices as appear meritorious and that an appropriation be made sufficient for the purpose.

The commission states that it is credibly informed that automatic devices for the prevention of railroad collisions have been so far perfected as to justify thorough tests of their usefulness.

## Speech on State Rights.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, is scheduled to make a speech next Tuesday on the question of State rights and the alleged tendency of the administration toward centralization of power in the Federal government.

## ANTI-TIPPING LAW UPHELD.

## Two Prisoners Are Fined for "Stealing Trade Secrets."

New York, Jan. 4.—The justices of the Court of Special Sessions to-day upheld the anti-tipping law, in the first authoritative declaration on the subject made since the law was passed.

Edward Pergoli and James Flood were charged with "stealing trade secrets." Pergoli says he is a broker, while Flood was superintendent of a tobacco firm. These men were found guilty and fined \$300 each.

Pergoli and Flood called Carl Durand, of New York, to the stand, and got a job in a tin factory on East Twenty-second street and paid him for information about the business of the concern.

## To Publish Kuropatkin's History.

Hamburg, Jan. 4.—The Neue Hamburger Zeitung to-day says it learns that Gen. Kuropatkin's history of the Russo-Japanese war, which was confiscated in Russia, will be published in Leipzig during the month of April, and will consist of four thick volumes, with many illustrations and maps.

## Confiscate Copies of "Revolution."

Tokyo, Jan. 4.—The Official Gazette states that copies of the Japanese socialist organ, *Kokummei*, issued at Berkeley, Cal., have been confiscated, and that its circulation in Japan is prohibited. The paper urged the assassination of the Japanese Emperor and President Roosevelt.

## GOVERNMENT SCORED

## Representative Mahon Calls It a Robber.

## TILT OVER THE WAR CLAIMS

Pennsylvania Declares Nation Is Unfair and Dishonest in Matter of Paying Debts—Payee Takes Issue. No Action on Omnibus Claims Bill. Name of Speaker in Discussion.

Practically the whole of the session of the House of Representatives yesterday was consumed by a discussion of the omnibus claims bill reported by the Committee on War Claims.

A sharp debate occurred between Mr. Mahon, chairman of the committee, and Mr. Mann and Mr. Payne. Mr. Mahon severely criticized the government for its handling of claims. He called it a robber, said it was unfair and dishonest, and declared it was worse in the matter of refusing to pay its honest debts than any government on earth.

At one time Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, ventured the remark that if Mr. Mahon had been in the House attending to business all the time, as was his duty, his bill would not be needed down with improper items, to which some members of his own party as Mr. Mann felt it necessary to object. Without definite action on the bill, the House adjourned to Monday.

Speaker Cannon, at the opening of the session, handed the reading clerk the following statement, which was read:

"The Chair appoints Mr. Englebright, of California, a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining, in place of Mr. Williamson, of Oregon, who has not appeared and taken his seat in this House."

He followed it with an explanation that Jefferson's Manual authorized the practice of assigning a member to a committee before he had qualified, as had been done in this case. There were various precedents, the Speaker said, for the appointment of Mr. Englebright under existing conditions, but on the whole, despite the wording of the statement, he preferred that it should be made without objection, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Williamson was indicted and convicted in the land-fraud prosecutions instituted by the government in Oregon. He appealed from the judgment of the trial court, and is now awaiting the action of the Supreme Court. He has not appeared in the House since his election in 1904.

## Claims Provided For.

After agreeing to adjourn at the close of the day's session until Monday, the House devoted itself to a consideration of bills on the calendar for the payment of claims. Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on War Claims, called up what is known as the omnibus bill, carrying appropriations as follows: Stores, supplies, and occupation of property seized by or furnished to Union troops in the war of the rebellion, \$386,290; miscellaneous claims, \$74,647; French spoliation claims, \$20,677.

This was the first time that this committee had taken jurisdiction of the spoliation claims. Heretofore Congress has appropriated \$2,910,801 to pay claims of this character.

Mr. Mahon made the unusual request that the first reading of the bill, comprising fifty-two pages, be dispensed with, but Mr. Mann, of Illinois, objected, saying that the bill should be read, and the House should hear it. As he finished a page handed him a copy, but he insisted on the reading. Later he asked unanimous consent that the reading be suspended, there being but a handful of members in their seats, but several members, who resented his original objection, in turn objected, and the reading proceeded to its close.

When it had been concluded Mr. Mann made the point of order against the French spoliation claims, comprising seventeen pages of the text on the ground that the Committee on War Claims had no jurisdiction. The point was sustained, and they went out. Chairman Mahon remarking that the Senate would put them back.

A rather sharp colloquy occurred between Messrs. Mahon and Mann, the former declaring that he knew the latter's purpose to be to kill the bill, and that he did not propose to allow him in accomplishing it by engaging in unnecessary talk.

## Mahon Criticizes Government.

A long, desultory discussion of the treatment of claimants by Congress ensued. Mr. Mahon said he agreed with the late President, Garfield, in his opinion that "the United States government, for her treatment of her private citizens, is what she got her just deserts, would be wearing a striped suit and be in the penitentiary for life." Later, he said that the doctrine that the man who lost his property in war should not be paid had long ago been abandoned by all civilized peoples of the world.

Mr. Payne, of New York—Does the gentleman not think he ought to withdraw his extravagant criticism of Congress?

Mr. Mahon—No, sir; I emphasize it.

Mr. Payne—The gentleman is a part of Congress, and he is a citizen of the United States. He ought to have some patriotic pride.

Mr. Mahon—I take no pride in a government that robs her people. This government is more unfair, more dishonest in refusing to pay the honest debts she owes her people than any other government on the face of the earth. I am a part of the government, and as chairman of the Committee on War Claims have been trying to get them out.

Mr. Payne—I think Congress is disposed to be eminently fair and just in the payment of these claims, but the interests of the taxpayers require that the Treasury shall not be robbed by unjust claims.

Mr. Mann supported this position, saying that any man who had a just legal claim against the government possessed a most valuable asset. He gave notice that, so far as he was concerned, he proposed to see that there was full consideration of every item in the bill.

## Preconcerted Plan Charged.

To this Mr. Mahon retorted that the "nigger was out of the woodpile." When he saw movements made on the floor with military precision he thought he had sense enough to know what was going on. The pending bill contained several hundred items. It was not perfect, he conceded, but criticism had been made against only two. If the gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne), and from Illinois (Mr. Mann), insisted upon having every item considered in the general debate, it couldn't be passed in six months. There was, he declared, a perfectly plain purpose on the part of certain members of the majority of the House to defeat the passage of the bill yesterday, and then to deny the committee another day for the session. "And that is the way you treat honest claimants against the government," he concluded.

Mr. Mann, replying to this, said that Mr. Mahon's remarks insinuated the suggestion that the opposition to the bill had been conducted by direction of Speaker Cannon.

## Had Not Talked with Speaker.

"So far as I am concerned," he said, "I want to say that I have never exchanged words with the Speaker in reference to the omnibus claims bill."

"I have been here long enough to know that whenever an omnibus claims bill was passed this House, it usually has passed with most of the claims in it perfectly proper and legitimate, but after leaving this House it has gone to another place, and there been filled up with claims which no honest government ought to pay, and then, in the closing days of Congress, the situation has arisen, referred to the other day by the disgruntled gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Clark), where jobs have been put through, where things that ought not to go in have been allowed, because people wanted to pay just claims, and in order to pay just claims they were required to pay others which were unjust."

Mr. Mahon briefly replied, expressing regret that Mr. Mann had introduced the name of the Speaker into the discussion, asserting that he had not had him in mind at all. Conceding the success of the tactics of opposition, he moved that the House adjourn, and the motion prevailed.

## WILL RAISE HEAD TAX

## Message Expected on Pending Immigration Bill.

## STRONG INSPECTION SERVICE

Definite Conclusions Reached in Regarding Taking Out Educational Qualifications—Physicians of High Standing to Be Employed as Inspectors—Would Keep Out Paupers.

The President will send a message to Congress within a few days presenting the ultimate suggestion for immigration legislation. This was tentatively decided on last Monday at a conference between the President and Speaker Cannon. Since then the President, after further conferences with Senators interested in the measure, has outlined definitely to himself what he shall ask from Congress.

Sensors who discussed the matter with the President were confident yesterday that no further modification of the President's purpose would take place, and that in effect the outlines of the message were settled upon. The President will urge that the educational qualifications be abandoned and that the head tax be increased.

## Strong Inspection Service.

The plan of establishing an inspection service abroad such as was never before undertaken has also been decided on. This service is to include a bureau at every large port in Europe and the Orient where there is any considerable emigration to the United States. The representatives of the United States abroad who are required to be physicians of high standing and salaries will be provided that will justify the employment of men of first class ability and undoubted character.

The head tax is now \$2, and this is practically paid by the steamship companies. In the pending bill it is increased to \$5. The President's advisers have agreed that if the tax should be advanced to \$5, that would answer all purposes. The main object of this increase is not merely to furnish a deterrent to intending immigrants, for probably it has an inconsiderable effect in this way, the steamship companies, in their competition, being likely to stand the added tax.

## Tax Pays for Inspection.

The prevailing rate for bringing an immigrant from any large port of the Continent to this country is now \$3, a sum which gives a sufficient profit to justify the steamship companies in themselves paying the head tax. This increase in the head tax would swell the receipts of the government from immigration sources to between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000. Out of this large tax it would be possible to maintain an inspection service abroad throughout the world, which would keep others who have conspired with him, would give a satisfactory administration of the law.

The importation of paupers, indigent, incapable persons, coolies, and other undesirable immigrants, it is believed, would thus be provided against, and in a great measure prevented, if not, gradually, wholly stopped.

## BLUFFING, SAYS LIVINGSTON.

## New York Cotton Exchange Officials Are at Fault, He Declares.

Representative Livingston, of Georgia, filed with the Postmaster General, yesterday, additional documents to sustain the charges that have been made against the management of the New York Cotton Exchange, upon which he and those associated with him ask that the use of the mails be denied the exchange. Speaking of the attitude of the exchange officials, Mr. Livingston said:

"It is a losing game, if they think they can bluff me out by threatening libel proceedings. An attempt is being made to cloud the issue by asserting that I am after the New York Cotton Exchange as a body. I am not. I am after the governing body, the steering committee, of about fifteen members, who are responsible for existing conditions."

There were many men in the exchange, he added, and he intimated that many of them were with him in the fight to purge the exchange of its managers by closing the United States mails to them, and compel the election of a new governing board.

The application for the issuance of a fraud order against the exchange has not been acted upon by the Postmaster General. The matter is in the hands of the assistant attorney general of the department, who will make a report to the Postmaster General early next week.

## KEEP RETIRES JANUARY 20.

## Will Take Place as New York State Bank Superintendent.

Gov. Hughes expects Charles H. Keep, at present Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, to take up his duties as state superintendent of banks on January 20.

## HAS NOT HEARD OF BOYCOTT.

## Chinese Minister Belittles Reports of the Attempted Revival.

Sir Chen Chung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, has received no information on the reported attempts in Canton to bring about a revival of the boycott of American goods.

He said yesterday that some person with a grievance against the United States had been making a movement amount to much, and that the government in Peking would not countenance it.

## GETS PRESENT FROM KAISER.

## Ambassador Tower Receives Portfolio of Drawings with Letter.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—Accompanying the Kaiser's Christmas letter to Ambassador Tower was a large portfolio of drawings by the famous artist Menzel, dealing with military subjects of the time of Frederick the Great. The Kaiser sent the drawings, knowing Tower's interest in this period of Prussian history.

An incident that is symptomatic of unusual friendliness occurred during the Kaiser's recent visit to Tower's fine house in the Tiergarten. His majesty remarked enthusiastically: "I could not have believed that refined taste and elegance could have been so successfully combined with German gemütlichkeit."

Mr. and Mrs. Tower are about to issue cards for a large fancy ball exclusively for the diplomatic and official world. A grand reception for the American colony will follow on Washington's birthday.

## TO DEFEND LIABILITY ACT.

## If Appealed to Supreme Court, Attorney General Will Appear.

The Department of Justice made the following announcement yesterday: "Appeals will doubtless be taken direct to the Supreme Court in both of the cases under the employers' liability act, recently decided by Judge Evans at Louisville and Judge McCall at Memphis, in which event the Attorney General will probably ask leave to appear in support of the constitutionality of the act."

## Always the Same.

## Tharp's Pure Berkeley Rye

812 F Street N.W. Phone Main 1141. Special Private Delivery.

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## ATTACK AMBULANCE DRIVER.

## Two Men Sandbag Edward Smith, Chief at Bellevue Hospital.

## HELD FOR FATHER'S DEATH.

Brooklyn Youth Accused of Having Assaulted John Hauser.

New York, Jan. 4.—Herman Hauser, nineteen years old, of 112 Parker avenue, the Bronx, was this afternoon held by Coroner Schwabnecke, who is investigating the death of the youth's father, John Hauser, a mason, who died to-day in St. John's Hospital. John Hauser was arrested for intoxication while wandering about on the night of December 30.

Later it was discovered that he was mortally hurt. He accused his son of assaulting him.

## SAVES GIRL TO MARRY HER

## Fails Jealous Woman's Attempt to Shoot Fellow-clerk.

Charles L. Baker Will Wed Miss Mary Daunhauser in Baltimore Soon.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Baltimore, Jan. 4.—A courtship that had an unusually romantic beginning will be brought to a close within the next few days, when Miss Mary Isabelle Daunhauser, of 706 Hopkins avenue, becomes the wife of Charles L. Baker.

On the morning of November 10, 1906, Miss Daunhauser, who was at that time employed as a saleswoman in a candy store on West Baltimore street,